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NOTES ON THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN CERTAIN RECENT SPANISH WRITERS

BY

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Spanish language Grammar

The purpose in the following pages is to list,classify and explain the subjunctives as employed in about fifty pages of each of the following works. No particular reason can be given for the choice of these books rather than others by the same writers or than other equally well known and representative authors. The books chosen were easily accessible,all are by prominent living or recent writers of recognized standing.No apology is made for choosing mainly works of fiction,for in the mingled dialogue and narrative of the novel, the various uses of the subjunctive are likely to be most naturally displayed.

The list of the books follows-

I Mare Nostrum
by Blasco Ibañez.-52 pages.
Prometeo-Valencia.

II Los Recursos de la Astucia
by Pío Baroja.-56 pages.
Renacimiento-Madrid,1915.

III Tu Eres la Paz
by Martinez Sierra.-51 pages.
Renacimiento-Madrid,1917

IV La Escuela de los Sofistas.-
by Ricardo Leon.-55 pages.
Renacimiento-Madrid,1916.

V El Hispanismo en Norte-América
by M. Romera-Navarro.-54 pages.
Renacimiento-Madrid,1917.

VI La Puchera
by José Ma. de Pereda.-56 pages.
Hijos de Tello-Madrid,1918.

The assumption that fifty pages of each book would be sufficient to afford a reasonable basis for the study of the subjunctive has in a

P1137

general way proved well founded.The statistics are interesting.The forms which are called conditional,(consequential,hypothetical) but are now designated "potencial" in the Grammar of the Spanish Academy, have been included.

I. Mare Nostrum.

In the first 52 pages I have noted 56 subjunctives and 20 conditionals. Of the 56 subjunctives,nine are in the present tense,(the auxiliary forms of the present perfect subjunctive are included.)Of these nine forms,three are independent uses,(imperative,hortatory,etc.,)three are in purpose clauses after para que,one is used after a negative impersonal,one has concessive force after por....que,and one follows esperar.All are perfectly clear and follow the ordinary rules.

When we come to the -ra and -se forms of the subjunctive we notice a peculiar condition.The -ra forms occur three times,the -se forms forty four times.

In his Spanish Grammar Andrés Bello remarks that the -se forms in general preponderate over the -ra forms.I think that undoubtedly ,in ordinary conversation,Spaniards are inclined to drop the forms in -ra, using those in -se and the conditional wherever possible.These pages of Mare Nostrum would appear to bear out the statement.It is worth while to dwell for a moment upon the three examples of the first imperfect subjunctive ,in order to determine whether there was any special reason for using them.The first example is as follows-

> "Años después,cuando al retirarse de la profesión,pudiera construir un castillo medioeval-todo lo medioeval que fuese posible-colocaría cada objeto en un lugar digno de su importancia."(page 14)

Pudiera evidently refers to indefinite future time after cuando.It may also be regarded as having a certain conditional force.Pudiese would serve either purpose perfectly well.It is perhaps justifiable to read into pudiera a potential meaning,in which case,it would be

the natural form to use,although pudiese need not be excluded.It would be just as easy to read this potential meaning into the fuese following,in which case we may assume that the two forms are used for variety.Evidently then no definite conclusion can be drawn from the use of this form.

The second example is-

> "No había empresa vigorosa,por disparatada que fuese,de que no le creyeran capaz."(page 29)

It is easy enough to explain creyeran as following the negative impersonal expression "no había empresa".It may be reasonable to see in the creyeran,a touch of what in Latin we should call characteristic.Still creyesen would have been perfectly satisfactory.However, the author has already employed his favorite form fuese in the preceding concessive clause,and may have used creyeran for the sake of variety.-or is there really some potential force in creyeran?

Our last example is-

> "Él era capaz de permitir que escondiesen el tabaco en los altares a trueque de que le dejaran pescar en paz."(page 50)

Here the dejaran is conditional.Again dejasen would be admissible and the only reason I can suggest for dejaran is,"for the sake of variety."

Of the forty four forms in -se,seventeen are employed in the protasis of a conditional sentence.The verbs permitir,oponer,esperar,evitar,conseguir,temer,sentir,ansiar,explain ten more.The conjunctions para que,antes de que,sin que,de modo que,siempre que and apenas,explain eleven instances,and the impersonal"vale la pena" one more.There remain only five more examples,which need further explanation.

One of these -"todo lo medioeval que fuese posible" has been refer-

red to above.There may be some idea of pontentiality in it,but it is easier to refer it to the influence of the indefinite relative.-"he intended to put all of the medioeval that he could into his castle, (no definite idea as to the extent of such characteristics.)

> "Tenía la forma de una mano cuyas falanjes fuesen montañas,pero le faltaba el pulgar." (page 27)

This too may be explained as due to an indefinite relative."It had the form of some (strange)hand,whose fingers were mountains."Or it may be taken as an implied condition.

It seems to me however that this is a case where there is no need of trying to fit the subjunctive to any particular rule.It simply exemplifies the use of the subjunctive as the mood of non-fact. An indicative could not be used because the "hand"is simply imaginary.The form fuesen brings out this point in a way that cannot be expressed in English.

The next example is found in the following paragraph.

> "Y él,que conocía los Dardanelos,quería volver allá como simple pasajero,para que no fuese un poeta llamado Lord Byron,el único que hubiese imitado la legendaria travesía."(page 31)

The restrictive relative clause -para que...no fuese el único que"is enough to explain the presence of the subjunctive.It seems,however,to have a potential force(in which case hubiera would have been more usual) or still better,to be used in a clause of characteristic.

Of the remaining examples,the subjunctive in "Un día que estuviesen libres,examinarían el retrato",seems difficult only until "un día" is replaced by "si algun día"(page 17)or "cuando",when its conditional or indefinite future force becomes clear. In "Ellos eran incapaces de creer en otra ciencia jurídica que no fuese la suya"(page 13),it is easy to say that "no creer" alone would call for a subjunctive, and that the presence of "otra" which seems a bit superfluous,makes the relative still more indefinite.The relative clause however simply means ,"except their own,if it were not their own,"and it is

worth while to point out this meaning of the relative clause in explaining the form.

The last example is a striking one.

> " Y el médico hubiese cumplido sus deseos,de no avisarle una buena alma que a latas horas de la noche entraban por turno otros del país a oír las romanzas a solas."(page 47)

The last part of the sentence is a disguised condition,the first part the conclusion,where hubiese is boldly used for the more regular hubiera or habría.

Only one of the conditionals offers anything of interest.

> "Llegó a sospechar si Doña Pepa sería la inspiradora de tanto verso lacrimoso."

At first sight it looks strange to see "sería" a conditonal used after "si".But we are dealing not with a condition,but with an indirect question,in which the conditional is the regular construction.

In closing for the present our consideration of the subjunctive as used by Blasco Ibañez,it may be remarked that the frequent use of the imperfect subjunctive in the protasis is due to his fondness for simile,- a figure which he skilfully uses to increase the vividness of his descriptions.We may further say that,in general,Ibañez uses the subjunctive sparingly as may easily be seen by reading a few pages from any one of his other books,e.g."Los Enemigos de la Mujer."

II Los Recursos de la Astucia.

Pio Baroja would seem to be even less fond of the subjunctive than is Blasco Ibañez. In the first 56 pages of "Los Recursos de la Astucia", we find only forty eight subjunctives.The conditional occurs only eighteen times.Of the subjunctives,fourteen are in the present tense. Ten of them are imperative or hortatory."No creo" explains one,"aunque" one,a negative impersonal,one,and the fourteenth is due to the indefinite relative.

Of the remaining subjunctives,the form in -se occurs five times,that in -ra twenty nine times.If we contrast these facts with the three

forms in -ra and the forty four in -se,which are found in Blasco Ibañez,it is reasonable to conclude that the preponderance of either form is due solely to the individual caprice of the respective writers.As yet,however it is fair to assume that Blasco Ibañez represents the prevailing tendency.Pio Baroja is a law unto himself,-a free lance in every respect.

As to the five forms in -se,pedir and instar account for one each,para que for one,two are due to an indefinite relative.

Of the forms in -ra,one only occurs in a protasis,five in an apodosis. this fact is of interest,as showing the infrequency of the stereotyped conditional sentence in Pio Baroja,as contrasted with Blasco Ibañez. Obligar,querer,pedir,decir,desear,mandar,account for one each.Proponer accounts for two and hacer que for five.Parecer,decidirse,and considerar indispensable explain one each.Two examples may be classed as due to an indefinite relative.Mientras takes care of one as does a medida.It is worthy of note that aunque,para que,sin que,do not occur at all,-good evidence of the fact that Pio Baroja cultivates a sharp, clear,direct style,lacking in the ornate if charming formality,which is the tradition in the Spanish prose.

While Pio Baroja's use of the subjunctive is perfectly clear,a word of comment on some of the forms may not be out of place. It is not sufficient to say ,as above,that "decir"takes the subjunctive.In the sense of to "say" or to tell it,usually does not.In the sense of to direct or to command it does,as in " lguno le dijo a Miguelito que no se fiara con el Romi,pero Miguelito despreció la advertencia." (page 63)

Parecer,frequently takes the indicative.It depends upon the point of view.The reason of the subjunctive is clear in;

> "Al esquilador le parecía natural que al payo le gustara la mecita de la casa."(page 62)

Just why hacer que calls for the subjunctive is not so clear.The statement which depends upon hacer que,must generally state a fact."Se hizo que Eguíe y sus amigos garantizasen la operación,"might be explained on the ground that "se hizo" is impersonal.This does not apply however in "los desniveles de la ciudad hacían que la planta baja de una casa fuera en una calle,paralela a un piso alto..."Here "una casa"may be considered indefinite but if we substitute "la casa" the verb will still be subjunctive.And surely "Este odio hizo que suegra y nuera no se hablaran y después no quisieran verse,"(page 49)is definite enough.Hacer que ~~cannot be properly classed~~ is not given with the verbs of causation as given by Ramsey ,paragraph 888,ff.,which "are calculated to cause another person to think or act" and among which he gives verbs meaning to command,demand,request,propose,suggest,permit,dispose,etc.,etc.,.With all of these the results are doubtful,with hacer que,it is not.

In paragraph 383 of the new edition of the grammar of the Spanish Academy,the verbs which Ramsey calls verbs of causation are called verbs which express acts of will.Among them are listed conseguir and hacer. We naturally think of the dependent clause as stating a result and think that an indicative is called for.The Spaniard thinks not of the result but of the purpose,underlying the act of the will.Hence in the examples quoted above,the dependent clauses are to be regarded as purpose clauses and as such demand the subjunctive.This explanation may be easily accepted in our first example,for every effort was made in order that the loan might be guaranteed,and in the last example, hizo may be taken as equivalent to mandó,,consiguió or exigió,or we may emphasize the word "odio",as an emotion and explain the subjunctive in that way.In the second example"hacían" may be explained as equivalent to"exigieron" or something of this sort,but from our point of view it is hard to see anything but result.Houses would hardly be

built as they were in the town in question,in order that what was a cellar on one street might be an attic on another.

But the Spanish point of view is entirely different from our own and no other explanation is possible.It must also be borne in mind that Spanish Syntax follows the artificial,stereotyped rules of classical Latin with a considerable degree of fidelity.The same difficulty arises in explaining certain clauses in Latin.At first sight,it would seem that persuadeo and efficio would demand a result clause,but they take a purpose clause instead,and the Spanish"hacer"que"simply follows efficere.

As is to be expected,the conditionals occasion little difficulty.The only one which calls for comment is,"He pensado si podría usted (page 25) anticiparme trescientos mil francos a cuenta de los dos millones que tenemos que cobrar".

In the first place,if we take podría as being used in a protasis,its use is strikingly irregular.Evidently it is to be taken as an indirect question. "I have been thinking whether you might (perhaps)be able to advance us..."etc.,The construction somewhat ressembles "Llegó a sospechar si Doña Pepa sería la inspiradora,etc..",quoted above. "Pensar" like "sospechar" indicates doubt,hesitation,question.Such ideas would seem to call for a subjunctive,and it is to be borne in mind that the conditional has many points of contact with the subjunctive.The conditional is however the form regularly used in sentences of this kind,although Ramsey does not comment upon or explain the usage.

III Tu Eres la Paz.

In Martinez Sierra's "Tu Eres la Paz",pages 1-51,we find twelve conditionals and sixty nine subjunctives.The subjunctive is not treated as a plaything but is handled according to the usual tradition.

We are struck first of all by the vast preponderance of the present subjunctive.Nine may be listed as independent.Aunque,miantras que, cuando,sin que,antes de que and a que,account for one each,para que for two.En cuanto,equivalent to a very indefinite cuando,accounts for one.There are a great many examples dependent upon impersonals.

¿Es posible?,me parece,es que,preciso que,estará bien,no me gusta que,account for eleven subjunctives.Quiere accounts for three,diré, comprendemos,no sospecha,no imagina,account for one each,seven in all.Por...,que explains two,a clause containing a superlative accounts for another.

One example is rather puzzling at first sight.

> "De que los labios sean tan rojos,no cabe pensar únicamente que el cuerpo está sano,sino que lo está el alma,entera y bien armada como Minerva,porque tanto como rojos son firmes, aunque bien se comprende que a sus horas sabrán humanizarse acariciando."

If in place of "de que" we put "al considerar que",we see that the first part of the sentence means;"If we consider why her lips are so red",etc.,or "If we consider why her lips should be so red",sea is indefinite-the only indefinite form verb in the sentence,-indefinite,as indicating the inquiring,curious mental attitude of the speaker.We might translate ,"If you should ask why her lips should be so red,then bear in mind,that it is not enough simply to think" The average Spaniard would probably have written esté for está,on account of the negative impersonal,no cabe pensar,but the writer throws his statement of reasons-all of which he regards as absolute,unquestionable facts-into the indicative throughout,in order to increase the effect of the argument.

The subjunctive in -ra occurs sixteen times. Quisiera in the sense of querría occurs nine times,eight times without a dependent clause Another instance of its use is interesting."Ello es que los dos

se quisieran hablar,y ello es que ninguno comienza"(page 46).The fact is that both would like to speak each other and the fact is that neither begins."The use of quisieran and comienza,of subjunctive and indicative seems strange until we recall that the former has practically lost its subjunctive force.It is,however rather unusual to see quisiera used in this way.

Of the remaining forms,two are used after quiso and quisiera respettively,two occur in the protasis of an unreal condition.One may be regarded as potential or as the conclusion of a conditional sentence.In the same way"hubiera"in "Quien me lo hubiera dicho",while having the form of a ~~theoretical~~ rhetorical question,is also explainable as the conclusion of an implied condition.We have one example of the -ra form used as a past indicative,a usage which will call for further discussion under V below.

There are only twelve forms in -se.Four of them occur in the protasis of an unreal condition,one of them in an implied condition.In "La voz ha resonado con extraño timbre en el silencio de la noche;parece que también viniese de muy lejos como el rasguear de la guitarra",the impersonal upon which the subjunctive depends,has practically the force of a condition;"como si" would have had about the same meaning.

¶ Of the remaining forms one is used after "para que"

No comprendía,temía,quería,tenía miedo de que,account for one each.

IV La Escuela de los Sofistas.

In the first fifty five pages of Ricardo Leon's "La Escuela de los Sofistas,we find sixteen examples of the conditional,all used ib the normal,traditional manner.Forms in -ra number ten and there are only nine in -se.On the other hand the present subjuncitve has no less than seventy -seven examples,making a total of ninety six subjunctives in these pages.The great preponderance of present subjunctives is explained by the nature of the text,consisting as it odes in a series of rather vague

conversations dealing with dreams of ideal conditions,-of what may exist some time in the future.

The ten forms in -ra are distributed as follows.Five occur in the protasis of an unreal condition.One is equivalent to the apodosis of an unreal condition. "Hablar como pudiera hacerlo el príncipe Kropotkine ....."(page 55).Another "confieso no tener idea de ningun hombre verdaderamente grande que no pudiera ser en todo un hombre"(page 46),may be explained as due to the negative of the main clause,as potential, as due to an indefinite relative,or as an equivalent to the protasis of an unreal condition,in other words as the verb in a conditional relative sentence,and this last explanation is to my mind the best.

One form is due to aunque and we have one eaxmple of the imperfect subjunctive used as an indicative.

> "Cuando nuevos edificios tapen esa costra de la Alcazaba,que fuera un tiempo encantado solar de reyes,podremos enseñar con orgullo nuestra obra."

As far as the form is concerned we might explain fuera as an indefinite future with pontential force,but to consider it a past indicative makes better sense.

To find a clear explanation for our next and last example is not easy although the need of the subjunctive is apparent.

> "Eso de que el mundo fuera semejante a una colmena,donde las abejas trabajan y huelgan los zánganos,sería poco justo,aunque imaginásemos unos zánganos muy filosofos y muy artistas."

One is tempted at first sight to look for some sort of conditional force in fuera but this is impossible.The conditional sentence would have to mean," If we should say" or "if we were to assume" and the fuera would remain,the meaning being-"If we were to assume that the world was (were) like a bee hive....it would be unfair,even though.." We are dealing with a subjunctive of non-fact,depending upon "eso de que"which is equivalent to a condition. Fuera is a dependent clause following an expression of uncertainty.The example shows clearly the

the fine distinction which can be shown in Spanish and which it is almost impossible easily to reproduce in English.

Four of the forms in -se occur in the protasis of an unreal condition. Another may be explained as following the equivalent of an indefinite future "cuando" or as an implied condition or as conditional,—it makes little difference.

The example is-

> "El día que me demostrasen que el progreso únicamente se realiza mediante el dolor y el sacrificios pérpetuos del hombre, odiaría el progreso con todos mis sentidos y potencias."(page 49)

There are two interesting forms in the following-

> "El poeta que no sirviese de otra cosa que para estar sentado componiendo estrofas jamás haría un verso que mereciese el nombre de tal."(page 46)

I suppose that in our grammars these subjunctives would be lumped with "indefinite futures" or "indefinite relatives." I feel that both of these explanations are overworked and too loosely applied. Sirviese is used in a conditional relative clause and mereciese is plainly a subjunctive of characteristic.

In the following sentence-

> "Gustábanle las celdas que tuviesen lindas vistas al campo y no despreciaba las comodidades terrenas, aunque ella usara de bien pocas."(page 34),

tuviesen must be explained as due to an indefinite relative. If "las celdas que" were used in an exact definite sense, it would be followed by tenían. In the same way usara is used in an indefinite sense, potential: perhaps, otherwise aunque would be followed by usaba.

Our last example follows-

> "No es sabio ir tierras adelante sin pan y sin blanca, cuando el propio don Quijote siguió el consejo del ventero, que recomendaba "llevase dineros y camisas limpias."(page 18)

The example is perfectly clear and is quoted only because the subjunctive follows directly after its governing verb without any intervening conjunction. The omission of que in such a sentence is not to be imitated. This custom has become fairly common in recent Spanish

but purists still frown upon it.

While the number of present subjunctives is fairly large,seventy seven,-these forms fall for the most part into well defined classes.Eleven may be classed as independent.Fourteen follow impersonal constructions,usually interrogative or negative,which from their meaning call for the subjunctive.Purpose clauses with para que dispose of ten and que used ~~in a sense~~ to avoid the constant repetition of para que explains five more. Que alone is used in one other case to introduce a purpose clause. Cuando used in an indefinite way is followed by the subjunctive six times and aun cuando occures once.

Hasta que with the subjunctive(indefinite future!)occurs twice!,sin que,sin miedo a que,each once.Aunque calls for the subjunctive four times.Por ....que,with concessive force,explains two subjunctives and quizá explains five.Aconsejar y suponer account for one each.

The subjunctive in "Quien tenga dentro de si mismo serenidad,vive tranquilo en medio de la batalla",we may put down to the account of the indefinite relative or we may call it conditional. In "esto no quiere decir que nuestros tiempos sean malos"(page 31)we have an example of the subjunctive of non-fact or unreality after a negative main clause. Leave out the negative and sean will become son.

In "podremos enseñar con orgullo nuestra obra y decir al forastero que la admire",(page 24)we may take admire as a subjunctive after decir in the sense of command-a real verb of causation.But the punctuation is against such an explanation and it is better to take admire as due to a genuine "indefinite relative"-"and say to any foreigner who may admire it".(page 59)

Tenga,in "El hombre que tenga un alma rica y cultivada puede gozar de una vida tan interna como la de los genios"is due to the indefinite relative,or,as already pointed out in similar cases,it may be regarded as conditional.It should be borne in mind that the present subjunc-

tive is inadmissible after "si",and relative clauses with the present subjunctive are quite often used with conditional force.

In the following sentence-

> "El ideal consiste en que no exista esa desigualdad;que no haya pueblos felices y pueblos desgraciados."(page 62),- it is not

enough to say that exista and haya are in a dependent clause after "el ideal consiste en que".These verbs are subjunctive because they denote conditions assumed to be unreal-non-existent under the ideal conditions imagined by the author.The word "ideal"far more than the grammatical or syntactical relation of the parts of the sentence,demands the subjunctive.

> "Pero el buen espíritu no ha de ser tan sucio que desdeñe unas cuantas camisas."

gives us a good example of a subjunctive of result in a clause dependent upon a negative.If we make the first clause affirmative and say,"Es(ha de ser)tan sucio",the dependent clause takes the indicative.Sentences like this if properly analyzed and explained,are exceedingly valuable to the pupil,in teaching him the ral,basic meaning of the subjunctive and afford a training in logic no less valuable than that claimed for the study of Latin or geometry.

With one more example we conclude our study of the subjunctive as used by Ricardo León.-

> "Por eso,en la amargura de mi fracaso,cierro implacable contra todos los encasillados del libre albedrío y hago votos fervientes porque algun día reine en la tierra el hombre libre,el hombre completo,maestro y señor de todas las cosas...."

The use of porque with what may be used as a subjunctive of purpose is not usual. Porque is as a rule not listed with the conjunctions taking the subjunctive.To call it equivalent to para que,begs the question.One feels that there is a difference.Por-for the sake of- is the word one would naturally use before the name of the person for whom one prays. Porque keeps the fact of the prayers before us, it emphasizes the fact that one is praying not simply that something

may be brought about but for "el hombre libre"-man unchained or unschackled-,it emphasizes the motive back of the prayers,it gives a touch of idealism to the whole thought which the usual "para que" could not express.

V El Hispanismo en Norte América.

We come now to the use of the subjunctive in Romera-Navarro's "El Hispanismo en Norte América." This author uses the subjunctive more freely than any of the authors already considered although his style is neither pedantic nor especially ornate.We have listed eighteen conditionals,sixty two present subjunctives,fourteen imperfects in -se,thirty four in -ra and one future subjunctive.The total,excluding as always the conditionals,is one hundred and eleven.

The future subjunctive is the only one thus far noted.It occurs in the translation of a passage from a letter of Prescott.

> "Si fuere al cielo después de haber abandonado este cochino mundo,encontraría allí muchos conocidos."(page 38)

This illustrates one of the few cases in which a future subjunctive cannot be replaced by a present.And as the assumption refers to a more or less remote future period,the imperfect subjunctive cannot be used.

Of the thirty four forms in -ra,eleven cannot be classed as subjunctives at all.They are used as indicatives and should be listed accordingly.It is a question whether grammarians are justified in saying that under certain conditions-Ramsey says only after a relative-the imperfect subjunctive is used as an indicative.The forms in question is really the remains of an old pluperfect indicative-still properly recognized in Portuguese-which has come through phonetic decay to have the same form as the first imperfect subjunctive.It is in general little used,but Romera-Navarro seems to be very fond of it not only here but in his "América Española." Its use constitutes a manner-

ism with him.It is generally used after a relative but I have noted one example after conforme-which may be considered a quasi-relative if one tries hard enough.

There remain twenty three genuine subjunctives in -ra.Eight occur in a protasis,four in an apodosis.Five are indefinite relative."No creía jamás,noté,quiso,es de lamentar,account for one each and aunque for two.

There are fourteen forms in -se.Only one is used after "sin que" and one after aunque.Two are used after an indefinite cuanto.One is used after an expression of emotion,one after a negative statement of supposition,"No vamos a ~~parecer~~ suponer que le pareciese más cortés la clase baja." (page 55)

In "estaba haciendo falta un historiador que rehiciese"(page 31),the negative impersonal of the main clause sufficiently explains the subjunctive but it is hard not to read into "rehiciese" some idea of characteristic or at least consider it as potential,and the same thing is true in regard to "sin la asistencia de un erudito que inspeccionase y dirigiera el conjunto,el no habría podido,etc.,".This juxtaposition of a form in -se and one in -ra in the same sentence and in exactly the same construction occurs several times.It is probably due to a desire for variety.

There is a peculiar use of the form in -se in the following-

> "También podría reducirse bastante el número de sus páginas sin que nada perdiese la cultura histórica,y aun ganase algo la sobriedad."

Ganase is the equivalent of an apodosis and ganara o ganaría would be the usual form.Ganase may be due to the preceding perdiese-which is used in an entirely different way-or it may be a bold use of the form in -se in the apodosis,sich as we have already noted in the case of -iasco -bañez. It is possible however to take ganase as depending upon sinque.

Of the remaining forms two are used after "jamás noté",one form in -ra being thrown in between them for variety-and the others are inde-

finite relative.

Of the sixty two present subjunctives, eight are used in independent clauses, eight after aunque, three after por....que, with concessive force, one each after, de tal modo que, mientras, a fin de que, sin que, con tal que, en cuanto a, acaso and tal vez. The absence of para que is interesting. We find one example of the subjunctive after each of the following verbs. Acusar (de que), tolerar, exigir, dejar, dudar and rogar. Permitir and pretender have each two examples to their credit. The elliptical "y de aquí (resulta) que, accounts for one. The remaining twenty three forms are hardly worth specifiying. They are used after a variety of impersonal or negative expressions and the indefinite relative with conditional force occurs several times. This is naturally a frequent construction for, as already noted, "si" is not used with the present subjunctive.

There are a few cases where the indicative might very well replace the subjunctive. "Creo que el tema español no será árido en cuanto a las autoridades que hayan de consultarse," (page 28) might have had han or habrán in place of hayan. Still the meaning would not have been quite the same. The writer evidently was not sure that he knew all his authorities.

So in "y pocos tan concienzudos y escrupulosos y que más respeto muestren por la verdad histórica" 33) An impersonal "hay" is understood but there is no doubt as to the facts. The subjunctive seems ultra-formal unless it denotes characteristic and to ring in such an explanation is rather far-fetched.

But it is rather venturesome to monkey with subjunctives in this way, and unfair to accuse the author of being unnecessarily fond of the subjunctive, when we cannot know just what shade of meaning he wished to bring out.

VI La Puchera.

The last book utilized for the present study is Pereda's La Puchera. Pereda's use of the subjunctive is intensely interesting but at the same time somewhat unsatisfactory.The book contains a vast amount of unlettered conversation in which subjunctives are used in a highly idiomatic away,which almost defies analysis.I have noted fifteen examples of the conditional and just one hundred and thirteen subjunctives.There is not a single example of the imperfect subjunctive in -se.The subjunctive in -ra is found fifty five times,the remaining forms are present.

Taking up the first forms in -ra,we find nine such in the protasis, three in the apodosis.One form more may be taken as occurring in an apodosis or it may be regarded as potential.The distinction between the two is sometimes hard to make.Three more forms may be classed as potential but are rather peculiar and are analyzed below.

> "Padre e hijo emprendieron la vuelta a casa,a ratos por el fango del estero,y a ratos por la junquera,según fueran o no accesibles sin esfuerzo los islotes del atajo." (page 16)

There is of course an alternative expressed but the subjunctive depends upon the meaning of según-"According as"-the usual trasnlation hardly brings out the meaning."Depending upon whether"is about what it means and this brings out the alternative.Then the idea of uncertainty will require the subjunctive any way but it seems to me that fueran is also potential-"Depending upon whether the firm places in the path could be reached or not."

> "Y con ser quien soy!,el único matriculao que anda en la ría, y más afuera también y con derecho bien notorio de que no anduvieran otros por onde yo ando."(page 56)

The subjunctive seems loosely used and about equivalent to "puedan andar"which would give this subjunctive potential force.

> "Bien fuera porque se hartó de aquella carcel,bien porque le echaran de ella".

The first subjunctive looks like a potential "it might well be".The indicative "se harto" is justified if the speaker is absolutely sure of his facts,but"bien fuera que " is a queer clause to introduce a statement of absolute fact and"se hartara" might well have been used instead of"se harto". We must remember however that the use of the subjunctive often depends more upon the writer's point of view than upon any cut-out-and-dried rules.

The speaker was speaking out of sure knowledge when he said se harto. He added"echaran"as a probable explanation,using the subjunctive to reflect his own doubt about the matter.There are two forms of the -ra form used as an indicative.

> "Como Pedro y Juan no mostrara señales de apurarse" and "Y como después de estas palabras,no rompiera a hablar"(pages 37 & 52)

These two examples go to show that this form does not have to be used with a relative although it is perfectly true that more examples of it with a relative occur than without.

Four forms in -ra are due to an indefinite relative.Aunque accounts for three,quizas,en tanto que, de modo que,mientras,for one each.Antes que explains two.One form is explained by cuando,one by por mucho que two depend upon aguardar and refer to indefinite future time.

Two peculiar uses of this form occur in the following lines.

> "Pilara no tenía,que de público se supiera,otro pretendiente declarado que él,Quilino,y otro de intención,pero muy a la vista; el Josco.Tan a la vista,que la misma Pilara le había dicho a él, a Quilino,más de tres veces,que le abría la puerta de su casa a resultas de lo que Pedro Juan hablara cuando rompiera a hablar."(page 22)

"Se supiera"is highly idiomatic and hard to explain."So far as was known" is about what it means,or -"so far as the public might know", assuming that very probably the public did not know everything.The verb is therfore potential but it is one of the stereotyped idiomatic expressions,used with very little thought of its origin and real mean-

ing.

Hablara in the last part of the sentence above indicates purpose-"to the end that Pedro Juan might speak when(if)he should ever get to the point of speaking"."A resultas que"might have been listed with "para que"and other conjunctions of purpose but it is not a very c common expression and calls for special attention. "Rompiera"is of course "indefinite future" with "cuando".It is more than temporal,it is conditional.Pilara had two strings to her bow.If Pedro Juan should never muster up courage to speak,she always had Quilino in reserve.

The subjunctive in -ra is used once after temer,once after obligar. Eight times it follows impersonal verbs or equivalents,as for examples,dependía,es más dudoso,no había,bueno sería,es posible,era ya cosa convenida.There is one case of a subjunctive of result."Para todos los pescadores hubo algo en aquel sitio;pero tan poca cosa que no alcanzara a consolarles del tiempo que habían perdido.(page 25) It is possible to read an idea of characteristic or of a potential element into alcanzara if one wishes.

The interesting expression "costárale lo que costara"(page 36)may be explained as follows.The original form must have been "cuéstele lo que le cueste".Let it cost him whatever it may cost."The first subjunctive is imperative,the second due to the indefinite relative.

As the expression became stereotyped,the imperative force was lost and the whole phrase was adapted in tense to the context.Then such a phrase as"costara lo que costará" became possible.As an imperfect imperative is unthinkable the first subjunctive may be regarded as potential,the second as due to the indefinite relative."Costárele lo que costare"is still more indefinite and placed in a more remote future.It is fairly often used and is one of the best known uses of the infrequent future subjunctive.

One or two more examples call for comment.

> "Él buscó el camino más breve,decidido a verse con Pilarona y a decirla cuanto antes que saliérale pez u rana,aquello no podía seguir así."(page 25)

"Saliérale" is undoubtedly to be explained in the same way as the last example above.The only difficulty is that the verb occurs but once.The alternative is implied however in "pez u rana".One may restore the original expression as "salga lo que le salga"-pez u rana" and finally more briefly as here "saliérale pez u rana".Of course, the verb may be regarded as having conditional or concessive force-almost any explanation may be made to fit,by means of judicious torturing,but the explanation I have given seems most logical.

Our last example is "Por si se viera usté en nuestro caso,que por buenas o por malas tuviera que apechar"(page 52);¡Coles!"

We may rewrite the sentence as follows in order to complete the sense;"Si se viera usted en nuestro caso,que por buenas o por malas tuviera (usted)que resignarse a esto,entonces vería usted lo que es bueno...¡Coles!" This undoubtedly gives the sense but is open to the objection that it makes que a conjunction and tuviera a subjunctive of result.I am inclined to think that que is a relative pronoun,the direct object of apechar(apechugar)and that the sentence means "which,willy-nilly,you had(would have)to accept".Then tuviera is the conclusion of the condition implied in "por buenas o por malas","whether you liked or not".Or que may be taken as continuing the thought in the first clause."And if you had to accept it whether you liked it or not."Either of these last two explanations seems perfectly satisfactory.Such an example shows remarkably well the indefinite character of the subjunctive,the danger of excessive dogmatizing in explaining it and the necessity of determining, if possible,the writer's point of view.

Of the fifty eight present subjunctives,eighteen are used independen

ly.Some are very idiomatice and are commented upon herewith.

"Viniendo a lo que importa o sea a Robleces".(page 10)"O sea" is about equivalent to "es decir".It evidently is of the same origin as the subjunctive in alternative expressions-i.e. from the imperative-"Be it to Robleces"but the imperative or subjunctive force is hardly felt.The form "séase" occurs once.

> "De aquella encerrona salió lo que después sucedió y lo que está sucediendo a la hora presente y lo que sucederá en el día de mañana,o séase que,con el pretexto de ser amoroso sobrino de su tía y muy.agradecido a los favores de su amo,dió en entrar a menudo"etc. (page 35)

The sentence is taken from a long and rambling discourse in which logic in thought and structure are lacking,but the phrase is like the one above.-"Be it that","that is to say"is again the meaning but why se is tacked on defies explanantion.Perhaps it is for "emphasis".

The colloquial "vaya" which has come to be simply an exclamation occurs frequently."Vaya" que son cosa güena";Vaya,a más ver","Vaya,vaya,lo que tu buscas,es que yo te regale las orejas"(pages 35,36,59) are examples.

"Vaya,a más ver"is simply "Well,till we meet again",and vaya,vaya,in the last sentence is "come,come".In the first example the meaning is "Gosh! but aren't those fine". A study of English phrases such as "Oh,go on","Come now","Come off" and the classic "Go to!"with their various shades of meaning will make the use of "vaya" clear.

A striking use is" Y el padre le miraba de "buen aquél" y Pilara no digamos que "hasta le jalaba de la lengua".(page 40)"Not to mention Pilara,to say nothing of Pilara" or literally"Let's not speak of Pilara.' The meaning and construction are clear.

Five of the remaining present subjunctives are due to sin que;two to aunque;one to para que;one to mientras;four to cuando;one to quizas. Eleven depend upon simple impersonals,generally negative.Eight are due to an indefinite relative.Por...que,concessive,explains one ex-

ample.Consentir calls for one subjunctive,querer for one,decir,in the sense of to direct or command accounts for three.

An interesting sentence is the following;"Ahora a las redes mientras hay mareas y den el jornal,como la de hoy."(page 51)

Several explanations are possible.In the first place the author may have felt that the tides are certain,the product of fishing uncertain.He brings out this point by changing the mood of the verbs after mientras.

In the second place we are dealing with the conversation of a not very highly educated man,who is quite likely to use his subjunctives rather indiscriminately.In this case we may take hay as equivalent to haya,or den as equivalent to dan,according to the point of view of the speaker.

Finally,we may assume a sudden change of construction,making den an imperative."Go to your nets while the tides are favorable,and let them pay your day's wages,as to-day's tide has done."

The first explanation given seems to me to be the best.The apparent incongruity of hay and den after mientras is much more likely to attract the attention of a foreigner than of a Spaniard.The Spaniard would probably read the sentence unconsciously,getting the subtle distinction of the moods without giving the matter a second thought. Those of us who write Spanish by rule rather than by instinct are inclined to magnify into difficulties or irregularities,things which are perfectly reasonable and natural.

As our last example we take the following-

"Echémosle quince libras....a peseta una contra otra,tres duros mal contados....no es cosa mayor;pero tampoco tan mala que digamos para jornal de una tarde."(page 49)

"Call it fifteen pounds-at a peseta a pound-lumping it all together-that's a bare three dollars;nothing wonderful to be sure-but it isn't

so bad either-taking it by and large - (or, so to say) for an afternoon's pay."

We may give the sense in Spanish about as follows; "pero tampoco tan mala al decir (si dices) que es el jornal de una tarde." This use of the subjunctive is common and highly idiomatic. At first sight one is tempted to call it result- "It isn't so bad that we need to say anything about it."-that is, "complain about it."- "considering that it is the profit of only one afternoon work". Or it may be taken as a sort of dubitative subjunctive.- "It isn't so bad after all - what shall we say about it- for one afternoon's wages?" Or it may be taken as an imperative- "It isn't so bad - let us say - for one afternoon's wages." This last seems to me to be the best explanation. But the expression is a sort of familiar parenthesis which hasn't much more force than a simple "al decir" or "si dices", as already indicated. This phrase may well be compared with "y Pilara no digamos" above". (page 22).

A striking feature of Pereda's use of the subjunctive is the total exclusion of the forms in -se. Pereda represents one extreme, closely followed by Pío Baroja,- Blasco Ibañez, represents the other.

Some of the general results of this study of the subjunctive are shown in the attached table.

Author	Subjunctive Pres.	Fut.	-ra	-se	Total Subj.	Conditional
Blasco Ibañez	9	0	3	44	56	20
Pío Baroja	14	0	29	5	48	18
Martínez Sierra	41	0	16	12	69	12
Ricardo León	77	0	10	9	96	16
Romera-Navarro	62	1	34	14	111	18
Pereda	58	0	55	0	113	15
Totals	261	1	147	84	493	99

Attention may be called to a few facts which are shown in the table.

I. The use of the conditional is strikingly uniform. The average for each of the six writers is 16 or 17. Such variations as are shown by Blasco Ibanez, 20 examples, and Martinez Sierra, 12 examples, are insignificant. As about 300 solid pages of text were used for collecting these verb forms, we have an average of about one conditional to every three pages of text.

II. The total number of subjunctives is 493. This gives an average of less than two subjunctives per page.

III. The -ra forms,- 147 - greatly outnumber the -se forms. Only in the case of Blasco Ibanez is this relation reversed. The forms are about evenly matched in the cases of Ricardo León and Martínez Sierra. Pío Baroja disdains the forms in -se, using only five as opposed to 29 forms in -ra, while Pereda uses the -ra form 55 times, the -se forms not at all.

If as indicated above, Blasco Ibañez represents a recent trend in modern style, Pío Baroja and Pereda must be considered thorough-going reactionaries. It is perhaps fair to say that the fondness for one set of these forms, to the almost total exclusion of the other, constitutes a decided mannerism of each of these three writers.

If from the 34 -ra forms quoted for Romera-Navarro, we deduct the eleven cases in which this form is used as an indicative - a use which amounts to a mannerism in his case,-

there remains 23 forms in -ra, to 14 in -se. No conclusion can be drawn from the figures.

IV. In the entire 300 pages the future subjunctive occurs only once - an interesting commentary on the use of this tense.

V. The average number of subjunctives per writer is 82. It would appear that Blasco Ibañez and Pío Baroja dislike the subjunctive, Martínez Sierra and Ricardo León occupy the middle ground, while Romera-Navarro and Pereda use the subjunctive rather freely - or we may put the first three writers in our list into one class, the last three into another, as the number of subjunctives found in each of the first three is well under the average, in each of the last three well over it. The subject matter of the last two should be taken into consideration, however, as indicated above.

VI. It appears to me that not enough attention has been paid in the grammars to the use of the -ra form of the subjunctive. I cannot but think that the distinction between the indicative use derived from the Latin pluperfect indicative and the subjunctive use, derived from the Latin imperfect subjunctive has not been definitely worked out. In certain cases it is rather hard to determine whether we are dealing with an indicative or a subjunctive. I think that there is a certain vague region of thought where the one mood shades almost unconsciously into the other or where either mood might be used and the preponderance of this form in certain writers may be due to this feeling - unconscious perhaps. I have felt the force of this consideration several times in the subjunctives noted in this study but have in all cases explained the form

in question as subjunctive, unless it was clearly and beyond all doubt indicative. The proof or disproof of such a theory demands far more detailed and thorough study than falls within the province of the present sketch.

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It would be possible to tabulate all of the subjunctives quoted, under their respective uses and such a table would have a certain value - entirely disproportionate, however, to the time and labor involved. Most of the important uses of the subjunctive are represented.

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The value of such a study as the present is primarily pedagogical and from this point of view the following statements seem justified.

I. Since it is perfectly possible to write a great deal of Spanish easily and naturally without using the subjunctive at all, and since in general the subjunctive is of rare occurence as compared with the indicative, it is perfectly feasible and pedagogically sound to put into the hands of immature beginners in Spanish, reading texts from which the dependent subjunctive has been rigorously excluded. The subjunctive forms which are used independently, as the polite imperative, must of course be taught and used from the outset.

The same plan might well be followed during the second year of a four years' course. In this way the pupil would have ample time for pronunciation, reading aloud, oral practice, the acquisition of vocabulary and for the mastery of the indicative of both regular and irregular verbs.

If it be deemed unwise to revise the reading texts of the second year to such an extent as to exclude all dependent subjunctives, then the texts might well be simplified so as to reduce the number of subjunctives to a minimum, the teacher explaining the remaining forms as they occur, but not requiring the pupils to learn them and at all events, rigorously excluding them from their oral practice or their work in composition.

II. In the third year there should be a thorough study of the subjunctive. The forms present no difficulty to one who has learned the indicative thoroughly and a very ordinary class would master them in a very short time. For several weeks the work on the subjunctive should be limited to identifying the subjunctives in the text and explaining them - most of this being done in advance or during a period of supervised study. In other words the difficulty should be anticipated and the student should not be left to wrestle with the new grammatical category unaided.

After at least two months of this preliminary work the pupil should have regular exercises - based on the text to some extent - but also from a regular composition book or grammar,- exercises involving the various uses of the subjunctive but constructed with some regard for common sense and progressing very gradually.

III. This brings us to a third consideration. There is neither grammar nor exercise book in existence which does justice to the subjunctive. Ramsay's grammars are out of the question. Notwithstanding the immense amount of space which

he devotes to the subjunctive, the wealth of detail, and the very scholarly treatment, many of his paragraphs contain such a mass of information as to bewilder and confuse a student, while several important details are omitted.

Fuentes and Francois' grammar compresses too much into a few chapters, and the same is true of Olmstead and Gordon's larger grammar. Loiseaux is compact and very dry and uninteresting. Coester's outline is reasonably complete and perhaps the clearest treatment to be found in a school grammar, but it lacks detail. All of the grammars referred to are good and have given to the subjunctive all the space possible, but it is not enough. If the subjunctive is to be learned at all, it must be learned very gradually, step by step, with numerous references to the reading text and numerous drill exercises, and the instruction of an entire year will have to center around it. No grammar - if constructed on the present plan - can hope to treat the subject adequately - and the teacher as a rule limits his explanations to what he finds in the class grammar. The conclusion to be drawn is that a good manual of exercises on the subjunctive, containing also a full explanation of the nature of the subjunctive, and of each use of this mood as it is taken up, should be prepared for the use of pupils. A similar book - more thorough and more complete - designed primarily for the use of teachers - is also greatly to be desired.

IV. It may be objected: why devote so much time to the study of the subjunctive if its use is so limited? It is probably true that two-year commercial pupils whose study of Spanish is designed primarily for nothing at all, or at most to enable them to read a business letter or to write one which shall not contain more than one separate and distinct error or insult in every line, can acquire by a few rules of thumb such a knowledge of the Spanish subjunctive as may enable them to earn the salary generally paid to those handling the foreign correspondence in our mercantile or manufacturing establishments. At that, they will be able to compose letters in the foreign language as well as many of their foreign colleagues can compose them in English. But it goes without saying that if the study of Spanish is to be recognized as an independent discipline, on a par with any other language or any other study, it must be learned thoroughly. For intelligent reading, accurate writing and speaking, adequate understanding, a careful study of the subjunctive is necessary. Its uses are so varied that such study demands a great deal of time and a great deal of intelligent help and direction. It needs better materials than are now generally available.

V. In conclusion I am impressed by the enormous difficulty of understanding the Spanish subjunctive without having the historical background afforded by a thorough knowledge of Latin. The subjunctive as used in English, French or German, is simpler than in Spanish and while affording some help, leaves much to be explained. Of course the average pupil who

is taking Spanish, has not had and probably will not have Latin. Of course also Latin is not an absolute necessity for the teacher, but it is also true that the well grounded classical scholar has a decided advantage in grasping the meaning of the Spanish subjunctive and in explaining it clearly to his class.

Under present conditions it may be reasonably expected that many teachers will enter the Spanish field without the training in Latin. Such teachers need, for their own use and reference, treatises on grammar, more complete and detailed than the ordinary school manual, and constructed in a different way and from a different point of view than the larger treatises now available, which presuppose a knowledge of Latin. The new books must be filled with the historical spirit, but be free from useless or confusing details of comparative historical grammar. The present lazy style of compiling and editing will have to be thrown aside. Ramsay's work must be supplemented and carried on with an eye to new conditions but always with Ramsay's industry and scholarship.

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